

**Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work<sup>2</sup> involving musculoskeletal disorders<sup>3</sup> by part of body, Georgia, 2000**

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		11,318	5	40.2	4.4
0	Head	--	--	--	--
02	Ear(s)	--	--	--	--
1	Neck, Including Throat	203	4	--	17.9
10	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	203	4	--	17.9
2	Trunk	8,479	5	30.1	4.6
20	Trunk, unspecified	--	--	--	--
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	1,284	10	4.6	7.9
22	Chest, including ribs, internal organs	271	2	--	15.6
220	Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	271	2	--	15.6
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	5,967	4	21.2	5.0
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	2,454	3	8.7	6.3
231	Lumbar region	3,231	4	11.5	5.8
232	Thoracic region	137	2	--	21.6
233	Sacral region	118	2	--	23.2
238	Multiple back regions	--	--	--	--
24	Abdomen	450	15	1.6	12.3
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	148	4	--	20.8
241	Internal abdominal location, unspecified	123	15	--	22.8
242	Stomach organ	--	--	--	--
245	Intestines, peritoneum	164	15	--	19.8
2450	Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	164	15	--	19.8
25	Pelvic region	343	3	1.2	14.0
250	Pelvic region, unspecified	--	--	--	--
251	Hip(s)	96	2	--	25.6
254	Groin	235	3	--	16.7
255	External reproductive tract structures	--	--	--	--
2551	Scrotum	--	--	--	--
28	Multiple trunk locations	155	7	--	20.4
3	Upper extremities	1,706	8	6.1	7.1
30	Upper extremities, unspecified	--	--	--	--
31	Arm(s)	421	3	1.5	12.7
310	Arm(s), unspecified	160	6	--	20.0
311	Upper arm(s)	47	2	--	36.3
312	Elbow(s)	104	3	--	24.7
313	Forearm(s)	103	2	--	24.9
318	Multiple arm(s) locations	--	--	--	--
319	Arm(s), n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
32	Wrist(s)	973	11	3.5	8.8
33	Hand(s), except finger(s)	89	9	--	26.6
34	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	70	5	--	30.0
38	Multiple upper extremities locations	148	10	--	20.8
382	Hand(s) and wrist(s)	71	14	--	29.9
383	Hand(s) and arm(s)	--	--	--	--
389	Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	71	2	--	29.8
4	Lower extremities	740	4	2.6	9.9
41	Leg(s)	640	5	2.3	10.5
410	Leg(s), unspecified	134	4	--	21.8
411	Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--
412	Knee(s)	439	24	1.6	12.5
413	Lower leg(s)	--	--	--	--

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Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
418	Multiple leg(s) locations	--	--	--	--
42	Ankle(s)	77	1	--	28.7
43	Foot(feet), except toe(s)	19	4	--	57.6
430	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	19	4	--	57.6
44	Toe(s), toenail(s)	--	--	--	--
8	Multiple Body Parts	185	12	--	18.7
9	Other Body Parts	--	--	--	--
99	Other body parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
999	Other body parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
9999	Nonclassifiable	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, July 15, 2003